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ABSTRACT

This collection of abstracts is part of a continuing series providing information on recent doctoral dissertations. The 18 titles deal with the following topics: (1) the meaning of "Cold War" in two York, Pennsylvania, daily newspapers; (2) Tom Paine and the disclosure of secret French aid to the United States; (3) "Schenck V. United States"; (4) an editorial analysis of the evacuation and encampment of the Japanese Americans during World War II; (5) radical currents in twentieth-century American press criticism; (6) neighborhood newspapers, citizen groups, and knowledge gaps on public affairs issues; (7) the news content of the prestigious dailies of India; (8) college president-newspaper adviser relationships and their effects on freedom of college sponsored newspapers; (9) newspaper reporters' attitudes regarding confidence in public education; (10) newspaper coverage of Congress and its utilization by Congressmen; (11) Martin Luther King, Jr., and the news magazines; (12) mass media in revolutionary societies; (13) West African newspapers as mirrors of concern about education; (14) stress on government and Mexican newspapers' commentary on government officials; (15) the concept of freedom and the free press; (16) state intervention in press economics in advanced Western democratic nations; (17) fair use as a copyright doctrine; and (18) the Baltimore, Maryland, "Afro-American" from 1892 to 1950. (HOD)

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Journalism and Journalism Education:

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Burriss, Larry Loring
AMERICA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER LEAK: TOM PAINE AND THE DISCLOSURE OF SECRET FRENCH AID TO THE UNITED STATES

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AN EDITORIAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVACUATION AND ENCAMPMENT OF THE JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II

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CONSTRUCTING THE CULTURAL CURTAIN: THE MEANING OF COLD WAR IN YORK, PENNSYLVANIA DAILY NEWSPAPERS, 1947-1962 Order No. DA8407725

BROWN, PAMELA APPLE, PH.D. *The University of Iowa*, 1983. 454pp. Supervisor: Associate Professor John Erickson

This study focuses on two newspapers' constructions of the meaning of Cold War in the United States from 1947 through 1962. The study utilized the two daily newspaper competitors in York, Pennsylvania, *The York Dispatch* and *The York Gazette and Daily*.

A random sample constituting three composite weeks was chosen for each newspaper, totaling 18 issues per paper per year and 576 in all. The contents of each newspaper were read with the exception of advertising and sports. Twelve themes associated with the Cold War were used to identify newspaper content significant to the construction of Cold War culture.

The *Gazette* has been labeled a very liberal and "deviant" newspaper; the *Dispatch* has been called conservative and "conventional." While this study found no evidence to contradict those political generalizations, the two papers were more alike than different in the quantity, treatment and content of items reflecting Cold War themes. Despite sharp political contrast, the papers shared basic understanding about the definition and "mission" of America, and the nation's values, climate, and goals. During the Cold War years, both papers portrayed American culture as persistently and obsessively measuring itself against its avowed enemy, the Soviet Union. In the early years it was a comparison framed in militaristic language and concerns; in later years it was framed in the language of sports and the "race" and encompassed all aspects of U.S. culture.

Both newspapers utilized a distinct lexicon of terms with which to describe Cold War America. Three chronological periods of meaning emerged in the papers during which transformations in the treatment and appearance of themes and terms were apparent.

The most clear differences in the newspapers were in the *Gazette's* exploration of the press as a Cold War participant, a topic absent from the *Dispatch*, and in their contrasting understandings of the means to be used to achieve U.S. goals. Otherwise, these two newspapers helped to construct the American version of an iron curtain, a cultural curtain designating common understandings of what was and was not important and appropriate to U.S. life under Cold War.

AMERICA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER LEAK: TOM PAINE AND THE DISCLOSURE OF SECRET FRENCH AID TO THE UNITED STATES Order No. DA8405334

BURRISS, LARRY LORING, PH.D. *Ohio University*, 1983. 220pp. Director of Dissertation: Guido H. Stempel III

It is the purpose of this study to examine a little-known incident in American journalism history: Thomas Paine's release of information concerning secret French aid to the United States to the newspapers in 1778 and 1779.

This study proceeds along three fronts. The first is a philosophical background discussion of the role of the press in society. Included here is a brief look at how various philosophers and political theorists from Plato to Paine viewed the press within various political frameworks.

The second aspect is an examination of the official political reactions to Paine's disclosures. This includes the reaction of the French to the publication of diplomatic information, as well as the subsequent Congressional investigation and resignations of both Paine and the president of Congress.

The third front is that of the public reaction to the disclosures, as evidenced by newspaper coverage of the initial disclosures, as well as follow-up coverage of those involved.

The procedure for conducting this research was to examine newspapers, original letters, official documents and Congressional records from the 1776 to 1782 period, with particular emphasis on the period of December 1778 through January 1779.

The result of this effort is a detailed look at an episode that all the trappings of a modern government scandal: secret weapons deals, laundered money, break-ins, stolen documents, perjury, espionage, violence, conflict of interest, and the resignation of two top government officials. All that was missing were drugs, sex and a 1779 version of the paper shredder.

This historical study does not have a formal hypothesis per se, but rather offers a look at what turns out to be a not-so-new journalistic phenomenon: the use of newspaper leaks by government officials to change policy, embarrass political enemies and promote private programs.

AN EDITORIAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVACUATION AND ENCAMPMENT OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II Order No. DA8326519

CHIASSON, LLOYD ERNEST, JR., PH.D. *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*, 1983. 214pp. Major Professor: Dr. Sharon Murphy

This research investigated the editorial stances of twenty-seven daily newspapers from the states of California, Oregon and Washington concerning the mass evacuation and internment of the Japanese-Americans living on the Pacific Coast during World War II.

This study did not endeavor to focus on public opinion but rather newspaper expressions of opinion via editorials. Every editorial dealing with the issues being studied was evaluated to determine newspaper stance on mass evacuation, race and stereotyping. This content analysis was accomplished by qualitative means.

In addition, an editorial position of individual newspapers on the mass evacuation issue was reported in frequencies and percentages.

This study found that not one of the newspapers editorially opposed mass evacuation and all but two supported either mass evacuation or mass encampment.

SCHENCK V. UNITED STATES: A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TO THE FIRST AMENDMENT Order No. DA8326861

COHEN, JEREMY, PH.D. *University of Washington*, 1983. 218pp. Chairperson: Professor Don R. Pember

Schenck v. United States was the Supreme Court's first ruling involving the 1917 Espionage Act. A great deal has been written about the impact of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' *Schenck* ruling on free speech and the First Amendment. Most legal scholars and historians have approached the case from a First Amendment perspective.

Surprisingly absent in the literature, however, is any thorough analysis of the legal methodology Justice Holmes used in his initial development of the "clear and present danger" doctrine in *Schenck*. Careful analysis of Holmes' *Schenck* opinion suggests the justice was far more influenced by non-First Amendment methods of judicial decision making than by a careful legal analysis of the constitutional prohibition against interference with freedom of speech. The analysis of Holmes' decisions prior to *Schenck* adds credence to this interpretation.

Holmes' personal letters to Herbert Croly, Harold Laski and Sir Fredrick Pollock indicate the justice was sympathetic to the cause of free speech, but felt dutybound by a narrow reading of the Espionage Act to uphold the convictions against Elizabeth Baer and Charles Schenck. The letters suggest that statutory interpretation was far more important to Holmes' decision making than any considerations of the First Amendment.

Finally, the weakness of the defendants' Supreme Court briefs adds further credence to the notion that First Amendment interpretation played only a minor role in *Schenck*.

RADICAL CURRENTS IN TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICAN PRESS CRITICISM: NOTES FOR THE FUTURE

Order No. DA8325140

DALEY, PATRICK JAY, PH.D. *The University of Iowa*, 1983. 283pp. Supervisor: Professor Hanno Hardt

Social, economic, industrial, and technological changes in the United States early in the twentieth century effected four developments in the mass media which raised journalistic questions shaping the character of American journalism to this day. First, advertising began to promote a consumer mentality. Second, the growth of chain journalism scaled diversty in the media into question. Third, journalistic routines and conventions assumed a taken-for-granted status in conjunction with industrial and commercial formulas leading to additional questions on diversity. Fourth, public relations counselling and propaganda in business and the state made themselves felt in journalistic reports.

These four elements provided thematic targets for three generations of radical press criticism. While first generation critics foreshadowed much of the criticism we hear today, their failure to connect fact and theory resulted in suggestions that can be characterized as a potpourri replete with recipe-type solutions.

A second generation--The Hutchins Commission--recognized the distorting effects of the economic structure of the media on journalistic reports. However, by not carrying its argument through to its logical implications, the Commission ended up with lukewarm recommendations at best, and a dangerous turn to paternal authoritarianism at worst.

Third generation critics struck the most consistently radical chord. They focused on linguistic distortions of industrial, mass-mediated communication, but they slighted consideration of how social knowledge is possible.

To transcend these deficiencies, Habermas' ideal speech situation is employed to show how mass mediated communication truncates communication in an interactive sense, thereby restricting the public articulation of issues to narrow, centralized points of access and distribution. Habermas' idea of communication tied to Popper's "three worlds" allows the validity claims of truth, veracity, and rightness to be raised. When Habermas' idea of communication is compared to two forms of objectivity, it becomes clear that journalism is in need of a new ideal.

To that end, the dissertation calls for a radical intersubjectivity based on Habermas' communicative action. Suggestions for wider journalistic participation include an educational attitude guiding journalistic reports and a public discussion and debate on media problems to raise awareness of them.

SEE WHAT THE *AFRO* SAYS: THE BALTIMORE *AFRO-AMERICAN*, 1892-1950

FARRAR, HAYWARD, PH.D. *The University of Chicago*, 1983.

"See What The *Afro* Says: The Baltimore *Afro-American* 1892-1950" is a history of one of America's leading black newspapers. Founded in 1892 and still extant today, the Afro-American has been an agent of social control and social change. The owners of the newspaper had three goals for it. First, the *Afro-American* was to prosper as a business. Second, the newspaper was to instill middle-class values in its readers. Third and most important, the *Afro-American* was to challenge and change the social order of racial segregation and discrimination that hampered the development of the black community it served.

The *Afro-American* succeeded admirably in achieving the first goal. From one of a motley collection of Baltimore black newspapers in the 1890's, the *Afro-American*, by 1950, had achieved nationwide circulation and prominence. That year the newspaper was not only published in Baltimore but in Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Newark, and Richmond as well. Its circulation totaled 200,000 and its gross revenues over $1,000,000, making it one of the largest black newspapers in the nation.

As for its other goals, the *Afro-American's* success in achieving them was less clear. It strove mightily in its editorials to instill bourgeois values in its readers. Yet, its sensational and oftimes lurid treatment of the news vitiated these efforts at social control. In its struggles to change an oppressive racial order, the *Afro-American* faced an unusually resistant local power structure. Many of its press crusades to ensure for blacks a more equitable place in Baltimore's social, economic, and political order lasted for an inordinately long time. For example, the newspaper agitated for 38 and 44 years respectively, for the appointment of blacks to Baltimore's police force and school board. As for nationwide black concerns, the *Afro-American* generally followed the lead of its contemporaries in the black press. In any event, the Baltimore *Afro-American* successfully undermined the local and national racial order that oppressed its readers and paved the way for a new era in race relations in the 1950's and '60's.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWSPAPERS, CITIZEN GROUPS, AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS ISSUES

Order No. DA8329521

GAZIANO, CECILIE JUDSON SMITH, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*, 1983. 327pp.

This study focused on the magnitude of knowledge gaps when neighborhood newspaper publicity and organized group activities in a neighborhood are variables. It concerned disparities in knowledge of four public affairs issues affecting a Midwestern inner-city neighborhood which has a large population of the disadvantaged.

A random sample of 239 neighborhood residents was interviewed by telephone and asked open-ended questions about housing, crime, schools, and economic development issues of potential concern to low SES groups in the Phillips neighborhood of south Minneapolis. A purposive sample of 52 representatives of neighborhood organizations concerned with one or more of these issues also was interviewed. The two neighborhood newspapers distributed in the neighborhood were content-analyzed for a three-and-a-half-month period before interviewing began.

Main findings are: (1) The greater the level of organized group activity on the issues, the greater the gap in knowledge about the issues between the higher and lower SES segments in the neighborhood. (2) Increasing the level of knowledge did not lead to greater equality of knowledge since larger knowledge gaps were found for the two issues with the largest proportions of knowers. (3) Level of organized group activity on issues had more influence on knowledge disparities than did neighborhood newspaper coverage, even though levels of neighborhood paper attention varied considerably for the two high activity issues. This finding supports the Tichenor-Donohue-Olien (1970) knowledge gap hypothesis if it is construed to include all the information available in a social system. (4) Use of the two neighborhood newspapers is higher among the least educated members of the random sample than among the moderate and high education groups. (5) The most important variables for predicting depth knowledge of these issues are: involvement in groups concerned with the issues, personal experience, interest, and education. (6) Furthermore, education was related to interest, experience, and interest group involvement. (7) Nevertheless, neighborhood newspapers are important for the less educated because of their lack of access to the major knowledge sources.

A DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS CONTENT OF THE PRESTIGIOUS INDIAN DAILIES

Order No. DA8405339

HAQUE, S. M. MAZHARUL, PH.D. *Ohio University*, 1983. 193pp. Director of Dissertation: Dr. Guido H. Stempel, III

Purpose. The purpose of this study is to find out what types of news the content of the prestigious Indian dailies is made of. This study through a content analysis answers such questions as: what types of news are carried by the Indian dailies, and how are they emphasized? To what extent do they agree in their coverage of news? Do they emphasize human interest type news more than development news, immediate reward type more than the delayed reward type? Do they maintain a balance between the positive and the negative types of news? What type of news is considered the most newsworthy? To what extent do they use the interpretative mode of reporting? How do they play the watchdog role? and so on.

This study also looks at the Indian news content from a cross-cultural perspective, making comparisons between the Indian news content and that of the U.S.

Methodology. Seven prestigious Indian dailies published in three languages were selected for the study. All news stories were counted, analyzed and measured in column inches. A category system based on those of Duetschmann, Bush and Gans but modified to fit the Indian news content was used.

Results. The findings of the study show that the development news is emphasized more than the human interest stories in the Indian dailies. The delayed reward news far outweights the immediate reward news. The traditional non-interpretative style is still the dominant style. Overall, the media maintain a balance between the positive and negative news coverage. The investigative stories indicate an inverse relationship between the issue importance and the severity of the institutional criticism but the Pearson r is only -.18 which is not statistically significant. Politics and government-related news does emerge as the most dominant of all types of news. The subject-matter coverage pattern shows a homogeneous pattern reflecting a high degree of agreement among the dailies.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT-NEWSPAPER ADVISER RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON FREEDOM OF COLLEGE-SPONSORED NEWSPAPERS IN OKLAHOMA

Order No. DA8402620

HIRUNRUK, DARUNEE CHAVACHAT, ED.D. *Oklahoma State University*, 1983. 139pp. Adviser: W. J. Ward

Scope of Study This study examined the perceived relationships among the job aspects of Oklahoma college and university newspaper advisers. On a five-point, Rensis Likert scale, advisers registered degree of agreement with opinions relevant to job satisfaction, relationship with the (college or university) president and freedom to publish. Agreement then was converted into job favorability scores. Juxtaposed on the three job aspects were years of professional experience and years as adviser. Correlation coefficients and treatments-by-subjects and mixed factorial analyses of variance comprised the analysis tools. Opinionnaires were sent to 45 newspaper advisers in 37 colleges and universities in Oklahoma. In all, 37 advisers (77 percent) returned opinionnaires. Two advisers reported not having a regularly published campus newspaper.

Findings and Conclusions. A major goal of the study was to determine the similarities and differences between perceptions of publishing freedom and the other two job aspects. Correlations between job satisfaction, relationship with the president and freedom to publish were significant, but explained only 28 and 34 percent of the total variation, respectively. Job satisfaction and relationships with the president were the highest correlated, explained about 55 percent of each other's variance. Twenty-two of the 35 advisers gave similar ratings to all three job aspects, but their ratings were neither strongly favorable nor unfavorable. Freedom to publish received the highest mean ratings (4.43) followed by job satisfaction (3.79) and relationship with the president (3.55). These mean differences, however, explained 20 percent of the favorability variation. Professional experience and years as adviser were not related to job satisfaction. They were positively related to relationship with the president and publishing freedom.

With so much variance left unexplained, the author concluded other systematic variances lay dormant and must be built into future studies. Relationship with department head, quality of equipment and salaries are among the many variables to be considered.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPERMEN'S ATTITUDES REGARDING CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Order No. DA8405652

KOCHER, GARY THOMAS, ED.D. *Lehigh University*, 1984. 108pp.

In view of charges from educational administrators that they are the victims of "bad press," and in view of declining confidence in the public schools as determined by prominent polls, two problems were addressed in this study: (1) To determine the relative level of confidence newspapermen have in public education. (2) To determine whether that level of confidence increases with increasing familiarity with schools.

Populations studied were the general public, Pennsylvania public school administrators, and Pennsylvania newspapermen. They rated public schools on a letter-grade A-F scale and expressed a level of confidence in the public schools.

The administrators gave the public schools a significantly higher rating than the other populations, whose ratings were not significantly different from each other. The administrators' expressed level of confidence also showed a pattern of greater confidence than the other groups.

Newspapermen identified as specializing in coverage of education/schools/youth were asked (1) the length of time assigned to that specialty, (2) the length of time they spend in schools, and (3) their personal educational attainment. Positive correlations were found between answers to the first two questions, respectively, and the specialists' rating of the public schools, a negative correlation was found between answers to the third question and the specialists' rating of the public schools. However, these correlations were found not to be significantly different from zero. Similarly, there was found to be no relation between the expressed level of confidence and any of the three factors just cited.

It was concluded that there is indeed a perception gap between educational administrators and journalists--a gap that could be the basis for "bad press" charges--but what it is the population of administrators that is out of step with the public. The journalists' viewpoint merely reflected that of the public at large.

It was recommended that administrators (and newsmen) recognize this difference in perceptions as a first step to understanding each other's needs. It was also recommended that school administrators encourage newspapers to assign a writer(s) to specialize in education coverage for as long as possible and to encourage such writer(s) to spend as much time in schools as possible.

MEDIA AND POLITICS: AN ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF CONGRESS AND ITS UTILIZATION BY CONGRESSMEN

Order No. DA8328212

LABORDE, ERROL PATRICK, PH.D. *University of New Orleans*, 1983. 154pp.

This study is based on the observation made by many political scientists that while voters generally have a low opinion of Congress as a body they, on the other hand, most often have a high opinion of their Individual Congressman. Thus the institution is bad, but not the delegate.

In exploring that observation this study analyzes the coverage of four big city daily newspapers: the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Los Angeles Times*, New Orleans' *The Times-Picayune*, and *The Washington Post*. It compares the editorial coverage of those newspapers in terms of

that given to Congress as a Whole versus that given to individual local Congressmen. In doing so, the study analyzes such variables as the number of stories, the page positioning of those stories, and the opinions of the newspaper editors as reflected through editorials.

One chapter analyzes the results of a questionnaire sent to Congressional press secretaries who were asked to compare press coverage by the various mediums in terms of competence, cooperation, and importance.

Another chapter deals with the question of electability as it is related to editorial support. The electoral successes of those Congressmen with and without newspaper support are compared.

Ultimately, the study attempts to answer and to pose more questions about Congress and its relationship to the news media.

the prestige paper *El Universal* was studied for three months prior to and three months following the expropriation decree.

The study examined changes in prestige and governmental attributes of expropriation-related news themes, along the dimensions of independence, moderation, policy orientation, support for government and governmentalism in reporting.

The findings answered the question: To what extent did *El Universal* lose "prestige" press characteristics during the course of the conflict? It was found that at the height of the conflict, *El Universal* lost some of its independence, moderation, and policy orientation. It became more supportive of the government and exhibited more attributes of a governmental press. However, as the crisis passed, *El Universal* recovered most of its "prestige" attributes, demonstrating remarkable resilience.

RESURRECTING THE PROPHET: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AND THE NEWS MAGAZINES. (VOLUMES I AND II) Order No. DA8327402

LENTZ, RICHARD GLENN, PH.D. *The University of Iowa*, 1983. 993pp. Supervisor: Associate Professor John Erickson

This study offers a historical analysis of the coverage of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that appeared in the three American news magazines, *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News & World Report* during the period, 1956-1968. Its principal thesis is that the three publications washed out much of the radicalism that King exhibited during the last years of his life.

King's career was marked by two ideological stances. During his earlier career in the civil rights movement in the South, King was a symbol that reaffirmed American ideals of justice and brotherhood. Beginning in 1965, however, a more radical King appeared. The elements of his radicalism were the campaigns directed against *de facto* discrimination in Chicago; his prominent role in the movement organized to oppose the American war in Vietnam; and the organization of the Poor People's Campaign before his death in 1968. The latter campaign was structured along class lines, and was intended by King to force concessions from the national government by the use of the Gandhian tactics of nonviolent civil disruption in Washington and other cities across the United States.

Each of the three news magazines approached King from somewhat differing perspectives during both the reformist and radical phases of his career. In the presentation of King by *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News & World Report*, the symbolic King was ordered and reordered so as to provide a closer match between the actual King, the events with which he was associated, and the expectations of the audiences of the publications. Immediately following his death in Memphis in 1968, however, the magazines individually reinterpreted King so as to preserve the integrity of a symbol that had represented the ideals of the nation.

MASS MEDIA IN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES: A CASE STUDY OF *EL UNIVERSAL* OF MEXICO DURING THE OIL EXPROPRIATION CRISIS OF 1938 Order No. DA8326885

LESLIE, MICHAEL, PH.D. *University of Washington*, 1983. 172pp. Chairperson: Professor Alex S. Edelstein

Contemporary research on the press in revolutionary societies has emphasized the strong connection between press and government in such societies. However, little is known about how this articulation influences press content.

Even less is known about how the press in revolutionary societies participates in the resolution of societal conflict.

This study content analyzed changes in the attributes of the prestige press of Mexico during the oil expropriation crisis of 1938. Every other day of the oil-related front page and editorial content of

EDUCATION IN WEST AFRICA: THE *DAILY GRAPHIC* (GHANA) AND THE *DAILY TIMES* (NIGERIA) AS MIRRORS OF CONCERN Order No. DA8324746

MCDONALD, PHILIP MARK, PH.D. *Michigan State University*, 1983. 211pp.

The critical link in informing the public of governmental policy and practice is the news media, and in particular the role the press plays in informing its readers. The press provides an arena of communication for the struggle that exists between the public's demand for education and the government's ability to deliver proper educational services.

The dissertation research analyzed the press coverage of education in two national daily newspapers of independent Ghana and Nigeria. The *Daily Graphic* of Accra and the *Daily Times* of Lagos were selected on the basis of longevity, circulation, and availability for research.

The newspapers were analyzed in four twelve month periods. Each daily was examined immediately after independence and again after each country's most recent return to civilian rule.

A content analysis of the database examined the quantitative and qualitative components of educational news reporting. A space scan sample, based on the constructed time period method, produced a content profile of the newspapers. A *general content sample* (GCS) analyzed educational news according to form and educational category.

A thematic analysis qualitatively sampled the educational issues recorded in the general content sample. The criteria for selecting the major themes depended on whether an issue was a national policy concern and whether it received a major portion of issue-oriented coverage.

Educational news reporting in Ghana and Nigeria reflected deep linkages that existed between education and other sectors of the society. Political stability or instability, along with changes in the economy, directly affected the quantity and quality of educational services in both countries.

The press recorded the massive rate of expansion of the education sector in Ghana and Nigeria along with the particular problems accompanying growth. In addition, the press mirrored the degree of status each kind of education possessed. In both countries, the press consistently gave more coverage to the traditional academic institutions of grammar schools and universities than to vocational schools or teacher training colleges. Finally, the press reflected changes in societal attitudes toward education across time. As political and economic realities changed over the years after independence, educational concerns of society changed also.

STRESS ON GOVERNMENT AND MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS' COMMENTARY ON GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS: 1951-1980

Order No. DA8329853

MONTGOMERY, LOUISE FALLS, PH.D. *The University of Texas at Austin*, 1983. 181pp. Supervising Professor: Wayne A. Danielson

The major goals of this study were (1) to determine whether Mexican newspapers criticize the president and cabinet officials and if so, the nature of that criticism, and (2) to test Siebert's proposition that stress on government results in contraction of press freedom. The study was prompted by the lack of empirical data on Mexican newspapers' relationship with government and the resulting confusion in the literature on the nature of that relationship.

While most, if not all, well-known studies of government-press relationships under the freedom-of-the-press rubric rely on judges' estimates of the degree of press freedom in a nation, this study utilized content analysis of articles in six Mexican newspapers--Excelsior, Novedades and El Nacional from Mexico City, El Informador from Guadalajara, El Dictamen from Veracruz and El Norte from Monterrey. Only those editorials and columns commenting on the president or a current cabinet official were analyzed. Mexican graduate students analyzed commentary using a seven-point criticism-to-praise scale. Criticism was defined as negatively evaluative comments, while praise was defined as positively evaluative comments.

Contrary to observers who say that Mexican newspapers rarely criticize the president or only recently have begun to do so, this study found that 15 percent of all articles analyzed criticized the president, and criticism spanned the entire 30 years of the study, 1951-1980. Another surprising finding from the content analysis was that two of the regional newspapers, El Informador and El Norte, were far more critical of the president and cabinet officers than even Excelsior, the most critical of the three Mexico City newspapers analyzed. In addition, columns were more critical than editorials, and criticism of cabinet officers were more likely to be direct than was criticism of the president.

Tests of the stress-criticism hypothesis also produced surprising results. Whereas Siebert's second proposition predicts that freedom of the press will contract as stress on government increases, this study found that criticism of the president and cabinet in Mexico increased as stress on government increased. Stress variables included economic (balance of payments, international reserves, inflation, etc.), social (infant mortality, life expectancy, etc.) and political (voting and abstention from voting in presidential elections). . . . (Author's abstract exceeds stipulated maximum length. Discontinued here with permission of author.) UMI

THE CONCEPT OF FREEDOM AND THE FREE PRESS: A Q-METHODOLOGICAL STUDY

Order No. DA8406234

PARK, YONG-SANG, PH.D. *University of Missouri - Columbia*, 1983. 257pp. Supervisor: Dr. Won H. Chang

Arguments about the concept of freedom largely revolve around the major issues: definition of freedom and the degree to which it is understood. In fact, there is no consensus on the definition of freedom, but there seems to be a realization that it varies both over time and between societies. In this respect, this study focuses on defining the issues clearly and uncovering the opposing arguments that comprise the philosophical debate in this controversy.

The study found freedom to consist most importantly in the absence of coercion. And it should be promoted as much as possible without exposing the society or nation to immediate danger. To broaden the social freedom of all individuals, a free flow of information is necessary because only information allows the people to know what is right and what they can or should do.

The Q-methodological study, an abductory approach, revealed that there are at least five types of attitudes toward freedom. The first type, the pessimistic monists, display a strong concern about individual freedom and want to be involved in attaining it. The second type, the dualistic utilitarians, are, as their name implies, proponents of a balance between the maximization of individual freedom and the maximization of social security.

The third type, the telelogical idealists, say complete individual freedom is their ideal goal. An individual's freedom could be fulfilled and expanded within a society in the process of striving for this ideal goal. The fourth type, the social deontologists, had strong opinions about the superiority of collective security over individual freedom. The fifth type, the ethical subjectivities, believe that individual freedom should be granted and understood with a widely accepted act of normative ethics. Two broad categories may emerge from the observation of these five types: Personal freedom-orientation and social stability-orientation.

Type I corresponds closely to the personal freedom-oriented group, while Type IV favors a social stability-orientation. Respondents of Type III show an inclination to agree with personal freedom-orientation. Members of Type II lean toward a social stability-orientation. Respondents of Type V do not show any distinctive characteristics from which a clear picture could be drawn.

STATE INTERVENTION IN PRESS ECONOMICS IN ADVANCED WESTERN DEMOCRATIC NATIONS

Order No. DA8401153

PICARD, ROBERT GEORGE, PH.D. *University of Missouri - Columbia*, 1983. 194pp. Supervisor: Dr. Paul Fisher

This dissertation explores economic control of the marketplace of ideas in Western democratic nations, showing how commercialization of the marketplace and its attendant concentration of ownership and newspaper mortality have reduced the outlets for diverse opinion that are required for the marketplace of ideas to operate freely. The author argues that this has damaged a major requirement of effective popular democracy and that economic control of the marketplace is as devastating to press freedom as government control of the marketplace.

The study then explores public policy responses to the problem, evidenced in rapidly increasing state intervention in press structure and economics. The author shows these new initiatives are linked to democratic socialist ideology and suggests that democratic socialist thought about the media has evolved into a separate and distinct Western theory of the press.

The history of state intervention in the economics of the press is reviewed, revealing four periods of intervention during the past three centuries and the manner and extent to which each of sixteen nations in this study now intervene. Through a factor analytic study, the author reveals that five patterns of intervention emerge among Western nations and that these patterns are closely aligned with the patterns of general macroeconomic policies among the nations. The author shows that although intervention in both the marketplace of goods and the marketplace of ideas has been instituted clearly to ameliorate the harmful effects of capitalism, modern intervention in press economics has been made not only to restrict undesirable behavior but to provide the means through which desirable behavior is possible and encouraged.

The dissertation provides a modern democratic framework within which to contemplate the changing nature of state-press relations and provides a proposal, implicit in the democratic socialist hierarchy of press freedom, for achieving a more democratic approach to the role of the press in society.

FAIR USE AS A COPYRIGHT DOCTRINE: JUDICIAL AND STATUTORY INTERPRETATION **Order No. DA8326571**

TARPLEY, JAMES DOUGLAS, PH.D. *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*, 1983. 199pp. Major Professor: Harry Stonecipher

The First Amendment to the Constitution commands that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Notwithstanding this libertarian protection, the copyright clause of the same Constitution empowers the Congress to enact legislation granting to authors for a limited time "the exclusive rights of their writings."

The tension created by these competing and seemingly antithetical interests--maximum free flow of and access to information, and concern for protection of the literary rights of citizens--presents an interesting dilemma. This legal-historical dissertation examined one judicial approach to balance these constitutional interests: fair use, defined as the privilege of using materials that are copyrighted in a reasonable and acceptable manner without the consent of the copyright holder.

The study reviewed fair use litigation since the mid-1840's and outlined the constitutional dimension of the fair use debate, noting five recurring themes enunciated by the judiciary. The study traced the development of the fair use doctrine from *Folsom v. Marsh* (1841) to 1976, noting early efforts to deal with the conflict, later litigation which refined the fair use concept, and the crystallization of the fair use concept into a full-blown legal doctrine.

Although developed as a judicial doctrine, the fair use concept gained statutory expression in the Copyright Revision Act of 1976 in Section 107, entitled "Limitations on Exclusive Rights: Fair Use." The study reviewed the 1976 Act's legislative history and discovered that the legislators essentially reinforced the fair use doctrine as established by the judiciary. Finally, the study examined post-1976 litigation and discovered that generally the judiciary reinforced the parameters of the doctrine with only a couple of exceptions.

The study concluded that generally the fair use doctrine provides an adequate balance for these two competing constitutional interests, although the doctrine retains some ambiguity by design. Allowing for judicial flexibility to adapt to new technology and novel situations, the fair use doctrine defines a *minimum* framework, while allowing for *maximum* parameters to be established by the judiciary on a case-by-case basis.

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